The Undergraduate.

VOL V. MIDDLEBURY, VT., NOVEMBER, 1879. NO. 3.

SOUNDS OF EVENING.

As the daylight fades and the night comes down
On the grim, gaunt woodland, bare and brown,
The leaves on the tree tops flutter and fall,
And the bleak wind blows, like a bugle call.

The squirrel scatters the dry, dead leaves,
A lone bird twitters beneath the eaves.
The rustling limbs sway to and fro
Like arms, outstretched for a robe of snow.

The plough boy whistles, behind the hill,
And answers the cry of the whippoorwill.
The milk-maid murmers a love lorn lay,
The church bell tolls for the dying day.

A quail's note pipes to a distant mate,
A cow lows soft at the farm-yard gate.
The watch dog barks as the farmer calls,
The hoot of an owl on the night air falls.

The last faint streak of the daylight wanes,
The fire-light gleams through the window panes.
And over his board with its frugal fare,
The farmer utters an evening prayer.

J. C. H.

LATIN PRONUNCIATION.

Why should we not pronounce the Latin language as the Romans pronounced it? Or, to make the question more definite, why should not students of the language adopt the so called Roman pronunciation in preference to the other methods which have generally prevailed, but are universally known and confessed to be false?

One might justly suppose that the answer to this question should be determined by ascertaining whether the Roman method presents to us, as it claims to, the essential features of the original pronunciation; for our object in learning the pronunciation of a dead language is to obtain a truthful representation of the language as it was originally spoken, together with the assistance which a correct orthoepy gives to the study both of the language itself and its relations to other languages.

Every language has a method of pronunciation which is peculiar to itself. It is through this that its genius and power are revealed. Without this no complete or adequate knowledge of it can be gained. The literal characters which are preserved for us in books, are only signs of vocal utterances that constitute the language. It is only by correctly interpreting these signs that we come to know the thing signified, i.e. the language itself; and this is as true of a dead language as of a living one.

Let us suppose one to be studying some living language—for instance, the French or Spanish, not for the purpose of using it in oral conversation, but (as is often the case) in order merely to gain a correct knowledge of the language and its literature. Suppose the aforesaid learner to inquire whether, with this object in view, it is advisable for him to attempt to acquire the vernacular pronunciation, or, on the contrary, to save the time that would be expended in learning it, and avoid its inconvenience by giving to the language an English pronunciation. The absurdity of such a question would be at once apparent. The inquirer would be told that the vernacular pronunciation of a language is so essential a part of it that it cannot be separated from it without destroying its integrity; for this alone accords with its genius and structure. To substitute a foreign pronunciation in its place, would be to transform the character of the language and render it unintelligible to those who speak it. Thereby an untruthful presentation of it would be made to the learner, and he would find himself pursuing a fiction instead of a reality.

But suppose the aforesaid inquirer should urge

still further, that, since "there is no art of embalming sounds," he cannot by aid of rules contained in the grammars acquire the exact vernacular pronunciation. The minuter peculiarities which appear in native usage will still escape him. These can only be learned by the ear, in actual converse with those who speak the language as their own. Therefore, in the absence of a native teacher, does not this fact warrant us in discarding the original pronunciation altogether, and adopting the more convenient English method?

This inquiry would excite scarcely less surprise than the other; for it ignores a principle which is generally recognized among men in reference to all objects of their research. An approximation to the truth, if that is all which is left us, is certainly far better both in theory and practice than positive error; and this approximation constitutes the sum of our attainments in reference to very many objects of human inquiry. We aim at perfection, but usually fall below it. We study to know the exact truth, but oftentimes our best endeavors bring us only to a partial recognition of it. After having approximated as near to the object of our search as our own efforts aided by the facilities within our reach enable us to go, we accept the result, and feel that we have not labored in vain. And why should not this law of degrees have its application in the case supposed? Although the learner may not by aid of rules acquire a foreign pronunciation perfectly, he may acquire it approximately and substantially. They teach him no error, though they may fail to acquaint him with all the minuter facts involved. They present to him the language in its real character. By means of them he gains the correct theory of its pronunciation, one which a native would recognize as conformed to his own standard, and in the main correct.

When the choice lies between a pronunciation which is thus approximately correct and suited to its purpose, and one that is confessedly wrong, and presents the language in an unreal and grotesque character, it would be untruthful, and therefore unscholarly, to reject the former and choose the latter. Such a choice would betray a disordered judgment or a perverted moral sense. It would be as if one should choose to walk in darkness, because a question may be raised respecting the absolute clearness of the light that is afforded him.

Now not very unlike this supposed case is the real question relating to the pronunciation of the Latin language. We are not required to choose between two false systems, either of which, having no basis in fact, may be chosen or rejected on grounds of taste or convenience; but between one which is known and confessed to be false, and another which is shown to be approximately correct. The often repeated assertion, that we cannot know how the Romans themselves pronounced their language, is not true in the sense which has been claimed for it. It contradicts the testimony of the highest philological authorities. The most competent philologists both in this country and Europe agree in affirming that the so called Roman system presents the leading and essential features of the original pronunciation, and is a fair approximation to it. The few points in reference to which their views are not entirely in harmony, are of comparatively little moment, and do not affect the general integrity of the system. Indeed these differences are scarcely more than those which often actually occur in the usage of people who speak the same language. We need not presume that the Roman orthoepy was more inflexible and invariable than that of more recent languages. This system does not claim to restore all the minor details of vernacular usage, and whether the differences above mentioned actually existed in Roman usage, or are only the misconceptions of those who hold them, they are not sufficient to rob the system of its claim to be a near approximation to the Roman standard. This claim rests upon evidence as incontrovertible as does any other fact of philological science.

(Continued.)

THOMAS CHATTERTON.

Among the illustrious list of England's living dead, is written the name of Thomas Chatterton, poet. More than five score years have passed away since his star sped like a meteor across the sky, faltered, flickered and went out; more than ten score poets have flourished, been pampered, flattered and forgotten since his care-seared broken heart was still; yet his name is written in character of gold upon the hearts and sympathies of humanity, and his fame shines brightly, brightly, and will shine to the end.

Chatterton does not live in our memory to-day simply because he was a poet; for many nameless bards have written more, been praised more, and better paid than he. He is not remembered solely because he was a child, for children have seemed brilliant to other mothers (thank heaven) than their own; but he lives because he was a poet and a child and a prodigy.

Beneath the humble roof of a country schoolmaster, Chatterton was born. The parish school gave him its scanty store of knowledge, and the old parish church with its gloomy corridors and dim aisles fostered the teeming fancies of his busy brain. From its musty vaults he drew forth long forgotten volumes, and in "language quaint and olden" read of the past. I know not what he read there; but presently, and while yet a child, he began to write in "language quaint and olden" such poems as have rarely come from the hand of gifted manhood in its power and pride, never from the hand of a child; poems compared with which the boyish effusions of Milton, Coleridge and Byron are the merest trash, insipid common-places, puling sentimentalisms, tottering beneath a waste of words.

Marvelous Phenomenon! Childhood whiles away the passing time with marbles and blocks, and toys that are mimic harbingers of manhood's grander hours, and youth, that might strive and do and dare, contents itself with drinking in, a passive instrument, the romancer's paltry thought. Yet while childhood was piling up heaps of sand and leaves, which autumn blasts shall sow and scatter with their eddying wings, he was rearing a structure against which the blasts of centuries shall rave and fret and strive in vain.

There is no need to-day that I should recall the blots and stains that mar the story of his fleeting life; it answers no purpose, and I would rather speak of his amazing genius and his poetry, which entrances while it elevates and saddens while it charms. Shall I tell you how he wrote, this wonderful boy? It would need an orator to do that. He seemed to grasp, by intuition, all the subtle philosophy of poetry. His was the simple language of childhood, yet thought, passion and melody breathed forth in every ripple of his song. The weird imagery of superstition he wielded with all a wizard's art, and all the weird and gloomy objects in and out of nature he grouped together and made the passive puppets of his will. He seemed to know human nature, too, as full grown men and women know it, who have lived and loved and lost. The poet of joy and gayety, he found echoes for all the glad throbbings of the human heart, the poet of sorrow and death, he gave utterance to notes as sad and dirgelike as ever fell from poet's pen or organ's keys.

In order that we may see how perfectly Chatterton understood the magic of effect, let us glance at one of his poems. It is the lament of a broken hearted maiden for her dead swain. With a few inimitable touches, she portrays his beauty:

> "Black his hair, as the winter night,
> White his neck as the summer snow;
> Ruddy his face as the morning light
> Cold he lies in the grave below."

Suddenly, abruptly, she turns and in a hasty grouping, presents to the mind a number of weird and unearthly fancies. They have no conceivable connection with the general drift of the poem, yet the effect without them would be that of a funeral procession without a hearse.

"Hark! the raven flaps his wing
In the briered dell below.
Hark! the death owl loud doth sing
To the night mares as they go."

Chatterton's father was not governor general of India, and I rejoice at it. Had he been, his boy would have been petted, flattered and spoiled. Chatterton *was* ambitious, and I am sorry for it. But for that and his had been a happy life. Poverty had laid her kindly hand upon his head and given him her blessing. Genius had bestowed upon him the priceless gift of poesy; and friendship, love and happiness might have been the guardians of his way and strewn his path with flowers. But alas! fame beckoned him ever onward and whispered in his ear with siren voice. He went to London. There he toiled, for a time for fame, and then for bread. And when at last his pen no longer supported him, too proud to beg, he starved. And oh, what hope, what fear, what anxiety must have racked his brain as he wandered about those mazy streets, and scanned that living wilderness for one familiar face! and oh, what thoughts of home and friends and food and fire, as the dark shroud of fate wrapped him closer and closer, is treasured only by that endless scroll, whereon are written all the sorrows of our race!

What wonder that his genius flagged, when the gaunt monster of starvation stalked grinning at his heels? He was alone,—a mote, a speck, an atom, tossed on the boundless ocean of humanity; a tender boy, fighting such a battle as never maddening hunger waged against a poet's brain.

The battle is over now. A wretched hovel—a pallet of straw—Chatterton is dying. Wealth has flatterers, friends; poverty has kindred; Chatterton was alone. No friend was there to bid him cheer as the cold billows of the shoreless river smote his childish feet. No mother's hand was there, love-laden, to stay his hunger's pang, or soothe the bursting heart.

Slowly, slowly ebbs the failing breath. Slowly, slowly steals the death-pallor over the cold pinched features of the dying boy. Thronging memories of home and friends and love and light flit for a moment across the giddy brain; unseen fairies wipe from eyes unknown to smiles the last sad tribute of a broken heart, and earth's sweetest singer is asleep.

Samuel Johnson.

"A romance of genuine manhood."—*Carlyle.*

"Johnson, to be sure, has a rough manner; but no man alive has a better heart. He has nothing of the bear but the skin."—*Goldsmith.*

"Rabelais and all other wits are nothing compared to him. You may be diverted by them, but Johnson gives you a forcible hug and squeezes laughter out of you, whether or no."—*Garrick.*

The club room is before us and the table on which stands the omelet for Nugent and the lemons for Johnson. There are the spectacles of Burke and the tall thin form of Langton, the courtly sneer of Beauclerc and the beaming smile of Garrick; Gibbon tapping his snuff box and Sir Joshua with his trumpet in his ear. In the foreground is that strange figure which is as familiar to us as the figures of those among whom we have been brought up, the gigantic body, the huge massy face scarred with the scar of disease, the brown coat, the black worsted stockings, the gray wig with the scorched foretop, the dirty hands, the nails bitten and pared to the quick. We see the eyes and mouth move with convulsive twitches; we see the heavy form rolling, we hear it puffing; and there comes the "Why, Sir!" and the "What then, Sir!" and the "No! Sir!" and the "You don't see your way through the question, Sir!"—*Macauley.*

Jonathan Swift.

"Swift was in person tall, strong and well made, of a dark complexion, but with blue eyes, black and bushy eyebrows, nose somewhat equiline, and features which well expressed the stern. haughty, and dauntless turn of mind. He was never known to laugh, and his smiles are happily characterized by a well known line of Shakespeare,—indeed the whole description of Cassius might be applied to Swift.—*Scott.*

The Undergraduate.

Published Monthly During the College Year.

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EDITORIAL.

WE have been seriously delayed in issuing this number of the UNDERGRADUATE, by reason of the late difficulty which has caused so much excitement among people and students. However much we would personally enjoy arguing the rights and wrongs of the case, we do not deem it wise to rake up "old personalities" by entering into any lengthy discussion. A full and accurate account of the whole affair will be found in the "Town and Campus;" and in that article, pains have been taken to correct some misstatements which have gone the rounds of the press, and if possible to do away with the erroneous opinion which many of our friends entertain. Although the affair has been called "unfortunate," we do not think that any injury will result; but rather that ultimate good will be accomplished. The press have said that the students were rather too hasty in their action, but on the ground that former petitions had not met with proper attention, they thought and still think that their action was justifiable. At all events, if the students were hasty, the other parties concerned were equally hasty. In college, matters are moving along as usual in a quiet manner, and though in a few cases there may be some dissatisfaction in regard to the result of the "Rebellion," the majority seem to be pretty well satisfied. Since we have so recently learned that individual opinions are of no account, we will forbear dwelling longer upon the subject. We advise the students to let the matter rest where it is. If any are not satisfied with the result, it is useless to discuss the matter. The corporation will probably inquire into the cause of the trouble at their next meeting, and if the students have any grievances they can present them at that time.

THE students of all colleges probably are aware of a certain practice more or less common, and this practice is condemned by the majority. We refer to what is known among Middlebury men as "sucking around the Profs." Every one has noticed men who never ask a question during the recitations, although the privilege is given them, but as soon as the recitation is complete, flock around the instructor, ply him with questions (the answers to which they nevertheless perfectly understand,) for the express purpose of giving him the impression that they are interested in the subject to an unusual degree. In most cases

the Professor must see that the interest manifested is unnatural as well as unusual. We have no particular student or students in mind, as the contemptible practice is rare in Middlebury; but there have been plenty in the past to place this practice on a good footing, and there may possibly be a slight foothold for it yet. The Professor who is wide awake can readily see what a man is driving at; whether he is seeking information or endeavoring to gain favor, by pretending too great an interest, and woe unto him who gains the reputation of being a "sucker!" There are few questions which cannot be asked and answered before the class and during the recitation, and each student should be willing to give his classmates the benefit of his questions and the answers to them. Does the Professor enjoy remaining half an hour after the recitation is finished, just for the sake of hearing a student ask questions and when the answer is given say "Yes Sir! that's what I thought?" It would be well for us to ask ourselves this question once in awhile and not abuse a privilege.

ONE of the regulations of the college is to the effect that each student *must* attend divine service each Sunday morning. The College cannot be called sectarian, since a student can attend church where ever he pleases, but he *must* worship somewhere, or at least go through the forms of worship. We do not wish to be understood as maintaining or believing, that there is no good to be obtained by attending divine service; but we do believe that no good can be accomplished by compelling a man to go to church. The old saw, that you can drive an ox to water but can't make him drink, seems to be applicable in this case. You can drive a person to church but you can't make him drink in the spirit of the sermon or of the service, but are more likely to steel his heart against any good influence which might be brought to bear upon him if he were there of his own free will. We heard a man remark a few days ago, that he liked to go to church before he came to college, but since he was *compelled* to go he fairly hated to. Now this same feeling is possessed by many a student we think, and all because of this relic of intolerance which shapes itself into a college regulation. We know of one member of the Faculty, at least, who has expressed himself as opposed to this requirement. A consideration of the effect of this regulation upon the students, or upon a part of them, will convince a candid mind that it were better to do away with it. There are always a good many charges upon the monitor's bill, for absence from church, and the number of invalids who are attacked on Sunday, would excite the sympathy even of a tract society, and a resident physician would be engaged. But alas! the fact is not generally known, and the invalids must languish in suffering, one day in the week! We do not say that any untruths are told in regard to absence from church, but we have heard occasional rumors of a slight prevarication. We venture to claim that a larger number of students would attend church if the rule was abolished than are present while it is enforced, and that those who do attend regularly from fear of the penalty, would perhaps go less often, but nevertheless derive more benefit. Church service is not a college exercise, and we fail to see the justice or the expediency of saying "Go to church or we will inflict a punishment upon you!"

THE long winter evenings are at hand, and these evenings, by the way, begin about three o'clock in the afternoon. Before the last recitation of the day is finished, the rooms begin to grow dark, and it is very unpleasant and inconvenient as well as injurious, for Professors and students to strain eyes and necks in trying to read a text book in the dim light. Wouldn't it be well to have some lamps in the recitation rooms? Oil is cheap and the matter of expense would be trifling. If the College can't afford to do this we might take up a collection among ourselves, and apply it to this purpose.

THE New York *Herald* has spoken. There is nothing very strange in this fact. The New York *Herald* has spoken many times before. The New York *Herald* has said some foolish things in the course of its existence, and it now has said another foolish thing. It advises Middlebury College to cease trying to compete with larger colleges and universities. We wonder if the New York *Herald* thinks that its words are going to revolutionize matters in Middlebury. If it thinks thus, it is greatly mistaken and is doomed to bitter disappointment. After Middlebuey College has graduated so many men who have been distinguished in professional life, as physicians, as lawyers, as clergymen, in the literary world, and in business pursuits, it is hardly probable that she will transform herself into a seminary or a fitting school. It is hardly probable that her alumni would desire this transformation or that her corporation would vote it. It is true that Middlebury College is a small college, and that she has but one course of study. But are there not some advantages to be obtained at a small college, which a larger college does not afford? An affirmative answer will be given by all. Middlebury College has but one course of study, and that is the classical. But no one will say that the work done in this course is not thoroughly done, or that the instruction is not of a superior order. Those who desire to pursue a scientific or an elective course of study can go elsewhere. Middlebury College can live and have students as long as she pleases, and it is not essential to her existence that she should have all of her buildings crowded. She is not dependent upon her students as a means of support, and in spite of the advise of the New York *Herald* will probably add another eighty years to her existence.

Taking into consideration, the number of graduates of Middlebury, she has graduated as large a per cent. of renowned men, men of sterling integrity and superior ability, as any college in America. We can prove this statement by figures, and these figures will not lie. The intention of the New York *Herald*, may have been good, but the results will be nothing whatever. It is too late in the day for Middlebury college to change its purposes and its character; and if in the distant future, so lamentable an event should occur, we hope the New York *Herald* will advise Middlebury Seminary, or whatever its name may be, to once more revolutionize matters, and turn back into a college again.

COMMUNICATIONS.

[We have been unable to publish the following letter before. The mistake referred to was in the initials of the General's name. Such errors will sometimes occur, but we try to avoid them. —*Ed.*]

CHICAGO, Oct. 15, 1879.

H. R. Dorr, Esq., Editor-in-Chief "Undergraduate."

DEAR SIR:—Sidney Smith, with sarcastic wit, defined "Glory" as follows: "Being killed in battle and having one's name misspelled in the morning papers." I have sometimes imagined, vaguely, the feelings of a well regulated, orthodox ghost revisiting the pale glimpses of the moon, on discovering himself to have attained "Glory," in manner aforesaid. I think I am able to do so more clearly now; since the sensation of being nominally eviscerated and reconstructed in the College personals of one's Alma Mater, has vivified my imagination. For "Proof" see your September number.

Yours Truly,

E. B. SHERMAN, '60.

REVIEWS.

The Atlantic Monthly for December completes an excellent volume and year of this standard magazine. Like the previous numbers, it comprises a judicious mingling of admirable stories, papers on practical subjects, essays of biographical and historic interest, criticism, and poetry. It opens with "Thirty-Seven Hundred and Fifty-Eight," a paper full of curious conjectures in regard to civilization, science, and religion when the Christian era is twice as old as now. "Kansas Farmers and Illinois Dairymen" presents

some plain facts which will interest all who think of migrating to Kansas or Illinois. "Some of Us: A Southwestern Sketch" is a capital description of some typical Southern characters. Col. Waring contributes a useful paper on "The National Board of Health," stating what powers it has, what it has done and aims to do, and pointing out the injustice of sundry criticisms it has received. Hon. W. A. Phillips, of Kansas, describes "Three Interviews with John Brown." Clara Barnes Martin, under the title "The Greatest Novelist's Work for Freedom," shows Turgenef's noble record as a lover and champion of liberty. George Washington Greene gives "Reminiscences of George Grote," the great historian of Greece. Richard Grant White treats of "English Manners." An anonymous paper of no little interest is "The Man who was to have Assassinated Napoleon." The Contributors' Club is even brighter than usual, having a short essay on "The Burden of Charity Fair Journals," evidently by Mark Twain; and the reviews of new books are full, as usual.

In the November *Scribner*, there are two fine portraits of Bayard Taylor—one engraved by Cole, from the best photograph, and the other a reproduction by Juengling, of O'Donovan's bronze bass-relief. These portraits accompany a discriminating critique of Taylor, by Stedman. Clarence Cook has a paper on "Morris Moore's Old Masters," with a reproduction by Cole, of Raphael's "Apollo and Marsyas." There are Poems, Stories and Sketches; "The French Quarter of New York"; "Extracts from the Journal of Henry J. Raymond," with interesting reminiscences of Daniel Webster; a beautiful story, by Boyesen; an ingenious story, "A Sigh"; the fourth part of "Confidence," by Henry James, Jr., begun in August; and the first part of a new American novel of Creole life, "The Grandissimes," by George W. Cable, of New Orleans, the author of "Old Creole Days," which has created such an excellent impression in the literary world. "The reign of Peter the Great," by Eugene Schuyler, is noted editorially. This splendid series of Illustrated Historical Papers, the greatest work of the sort yet undertaken by any popular magazine, will begin in January issue, and will continue for two years.

In the December *Scribner*, the opening paper, on "The Capitol of New York." is contributed by Mr. Montgomery Schuyler, of the *World*, who pronounces this building to be "the most honorable work of public architecture which this country has to show." The literary interest of the number is strong. The concluding half of Mr. E. C. Stedman's critical study of Bayard Taylor is given. A paper both curious and charming is contributed by John Burroughs, under the title, "Nature and Poets," the topic being the accuracy or carelessness of the poets' observation of nature, and many instances being cited from leading American poets. A novel feature is the grouping in one collection of twenty "Poems by American Women," including many of the most prominent writers. These, with a humorous (illustrated) poem by Mrs. Elizabeth Allen, it is thought will afford a fair idea of the range, variety and limitations of the poetry written by the women of this country. Scholarly reviews of "Blanid" and Baird's "Rise of the Huguenots," and notices of other books appear in the "Culture and Progress" department. In the departments will be found editorial by Dr. Holland—"Sunday Bummers," "Teachers and Taskmasters," and "The Sermon," suggestions about "boiling"—the first of several articles on the principles of cookery; advice for the boys of the family who may desire to become telegraphers, architects or engravers; among the reviews, a timely notice of recent books for children; accounts of a new stage for theaters, book-sewing machines, curious calculating attachments for weighing-scales, fire-screen for forges, a new disinfectant, etc.; besides fresh anecdotes and rhymes in "Bric-a-Brac."

TOWN AND CAMPUS.

The reading room is in fine condition under its new regulations.

We again hear vague rumors of a gymnasium in the dim dum future. Will it all end in smoke?

Will those who have not settled their subscription for the year please remember that the printer must be paid?

Those who want can get extra copies of this number of the Undergraduate from the managers, for ten cents per copy.

Mr. C. E. Ballou has purchased the stock of goods of T. W. Fletcher and is now prepared to please everybody with a perfect fit of the latest style.

The Western Union Telegraph Co. has fitted up a branch office in one side of the Post Office. This is done that it may better compete with the new line.

The students were given from Wednesday noon to Thursday at eleven o'clock to prepare for, dispose of and digest a Thanksgiving dinner; and they all report faithful adherence to duty.

The President has been experimenting on the feasibility, advisability and practicability of sending his cane from the depot to his house by a freshman, and has established the fact that it is neither feasible, advisable or practical.

As Will Powers was walking down street a few weeks since, he met the well-known speller, wood-sawer and weather prophet, Jim Rose, with a saw in his hand. Powers after his usual custom said, "Good morning, Jim." "Jim," with a few remarks that our reporter failed to catch, gave Powers a severe blow on the leg with the ragged edge of the saw, inflicting such a wound that he has been confined to the house until this week. "Jim" was not quite himself that morning, but he says he has excused Powers, so it is all right now."

The Dramatic Cantata "Trial by Jury," by Arthur Sullivan and W. S. Gilbert of "Pinafore" renown is to be presented Friday evening, the 12th inst., by the "Euterpe" club. As the cantata is not of sufficient length for an evening's entertainment a miscellaneous programme is to precede it. Beside some of the best musical talent from the town, we note that the College Quartette is to sing a couple of their choice selections. The cast is as follows:

Judge	Mr. J. C. Harvey, '81
Plaintiff	Mrs. J. W. Pitts
Counsel for Plaintiff	Mr. E. O. Oliver, '82
Defendant	Mr. B. F. Churchill, '83
Foreman of Jury	Prof. E. H. Higley
Usher	Mr. C. S. Murkland, '81
Bridesmaids,	Mrs. L. M. Fletcher, Miss H. M. Tupper

Spectators, Jury, &c., by a large chorus, the club being augmented for the occasion.

Tickets, 25 and 35 cents; at Chapman's on and after Wednesday the 10th inst.

As the reports of our difficulty here in college have been fragmentary and, in many instances, have caused erroneous opinions in regard to the matter, it seems well to touch as briefly as possible on some of the more prominent features of the case, avoiding all partiality, and stating the facts as nearly as possible as they were. A short time before the disturbances in the chapel, which we will mention hereafter, it was rumored among the students that C. G. Leavenworth, a member of the sophomore class, had received twenty demerits for kicking the foot-ball in front of the chapel building; and it was learned, in close connection with this, that he had also received four on the first morning of his attendance this term for not having his lesson prepared, and soon after that four more for singing on the chapel stairs. The matter was inquired into by the students and all investigation corroborated these reports. It was well known that, according to the printed regulations of the eollege, an absence from recitation is punishable with only two demerits, even if the lesson is not afterwards recited. It was also learned that, at the time Leavenworth was seen singing on the chapel stairs, several others were doing the same thing at the same time and received no demerits. And as to the kicking of the foot-ball, there was hardly a man in college who had not done the same thing repeatedly, in the presence of different members of the faculty and before the President himself, without even being reprimanded. In view of these things it seemed to every member of the college that Leavenworth had been singled out as an example and was to suffer for doing what others were allowed to do with impunity.

This feeling of dissatisfaction was very deep, when on the mornings of the 11th and 12th of this month the freshmen carried a cane into the chapel and were there attacked by the sophomores. On the first morning the cane was broken and on the second it was taken away by the President. For this offence each member of

the sophomore class was charged with twenty-four demerits and the freshmen sixteen. This raised Leavenworth's demerits above the number (fifty) necessary for suspension and he was suspended. The sophomores made no complaint against their demerits, for they knew that in making the attack they violated the rule of good order and made themselves liable; but it seemed to the whole college that the freshmen, who in carrying a cane, had violated no college law, and in defending it had done only what every civil and moral law gives everybody a right to do, had in no way made themselves liable to demerits. What still further strengthened the opinion was the fact, that it had been the custom for many years for the freshmen to carry a cane into the chapel and there be assaulted by the sophomores, and such disturbances heretofore had not been demerited, and the college was not aware that they had been prohibited, although it was said by the faculty that such prohibition was made at the beginning of the term. This universal feeling that injustice had been practiced by the faculty, now began to reveal itself. Petitions and protests to the faculty followed each other in close succession from all of the classes, and as many petitions before had met with no notice or reply from the faculty, these contained a resolution to the effect that no college duties would be entered upon until matters were satisfactorily adjusted;—this satisfaction was to be either a satisfactory explanation of their proceedings or amends to the injured parties. These extreme measures were taken because it was fully believed that no other course would be effective. We will not give the particulars of the action of the different classes, for a full account has been published in most of the leading papers, and they would take up too much of our space. The New York Sunday Sun of Nov. 16th and many other New York and Boston papers from the 17th to the 22d, contain quite full accounts. The college through a committee, on Saturday night requested a hearing with the faculty and were utterly refused a conference until college work was resumed. Another similar request was made on Monday morning with the same result.

On the preceding Friday morning the Sophomore class was suspended, with power to end their suspension before three o'clock Saturday afternoon by complying with the terms of the faculty and returning to their duties; if they did not so return they were then ordered at once to their homes. On Saturday afternoon the other three classes were suspended in a similar manner with a chance to return before nine o'clock on Monday morning, and if tbey did not so return they also were ordered home immediately. Any member of these classes could return at any time during a week by expressing their willingness to submit to all reqnirements and returning to duty, and if they did not return in the time specified they were to be dishonorably dismissed. They unanimously refused to go home until matters were settled. On Thursday afternoon, through the influence of ex-Gov. Stewart, the faculty came before the college and made full explanations of their dealings with Leavenworth. Many questions were asked and they were so answered that it was proven to the satisfaction of the majority of the students that Leavenworth's demerits were justly given. It was shown that he had received only two for not having his lesson and book on the first morning of his appearance this term; that he was the only one seen singing on the stairs just before chapel services and that he sung past the professor who saw him and into the chapel room; that he was not demerited for kicking the foot-ball but for throwing it into the chapel building, which they did not claim was a breach of the rule against kicking the ball in front of the buildings but a violation of the rules of good order. These explanations were all that the students had wanted, and if they had been given at the outset all the trouble and misunderstanding might have been avoided. The faculty also promised the college that the freshmen's case would be carefully rconsidered and they gave assurance that all would be satisfactorily adjusted. Now as the misunderstanding was done away, most of the college was ready to return to duty. At the outset the faculty had made one of the conditions of return the individual acknowledgement by the students that they had been in the wrong. This they could not conscientiously do as they felt that, even if their course had been wrong and hasty, their purpose and motives were right. This was now no longer demanded. Each member of college was asked to sign a paper to the effect, that, in the future, he would submit to all college requirements. While the members of the faculty were before the college this paper was explained in such a way by the President that it was made to mean more than many of the students were willing to agree to. The following paper was then drawn up by the students and presented, signed by nearly the whole body, to the faculty in session.

To the Faculty of Middlebury College:—Gentlemen:

WHEREAS, I realize that no form of Government can tolerate rebellion; and,

WHEREAS, I have been assured that a new edition of college laws is soon to be published; and,

WHEREAS, I have been assured that upon resuming college duties no demerit shall be charged for our late action and that all our petitions will meet with proper attention; and,

WHEREAS, By so resuming I do not admit that my action has been morally wrong, therefore I do hereby express my willingness to submit in the future to all college requirements.

This paper was objected to and returned accompanied by the following paper from the faculty:

MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE, Nov. 21, 1879.

In view of the seeming distrust of students in reference to the animus and purposes of the faculty towards the suspended students, it was voted that in view of the written expression made by them individually of their willingness to submit to all college requirements, we assure them:

First, That according to the terms of restoration declared on Saturday, the 15th instant, and Monday, the 17th instant, no demerit is to stand for absences since Thursday noon, the 13th inst;

Second, That we are willing to receive petitions from students and give them candid consideration;

Third, That we leave the question of the right or wrong of their recent actions to each man's conscience.

In behalf of the faculty,

C. B. HULBERT, President.

This last paper was accepted by the most of the students and in view of this, the original paper was signed by them and returned at once. The others still objected but were admitted, some of them on Saturday and the rest on Monday, on private letters addressed to the faculty containing in substance the same that was included in the papers. This placed the whole college in a condition to again proceed to work with the students all back, and the first recitation was at eleven o'clock, Monday, Nov. 24.

Thus this difficulty was ended which had its origin in a misunderstanding and by this was supported and prolonged. Most of the students feel that they were a little hasty in their measures at the outset, and it may be that a valuable lesson has been impressed upon all parties concerned that "haste makes waste."

It is a matter of pride to Rochester, N. Y., as well as to the firm directly interested, that recently a cable dispatch was received stating that the French government had adopted the tobacco and cigarettes manufactured by Wm. S. Kimball & Co., of that city. We should explain, perhaps, that all tobacco sold in France up to this time, has been manufactured by the government. Of late, the demand for other makes has arisen, and the government, to meet it, allowed English and American manufacturers to enter goods for competitive test with a view to the adoption of the best. The fact that Wm. S. Kimball & Co. have come out far ahead of all other manufacturers in both countries is unmistakable proof that their goods are the best the world produces. Their tobacco and cigarettes will henceforth be on sale in Paris as freely as in New York, but *no other* make, except the French, will be found there. In other words, the French government, on the report of its experts, declares the Vanity Fair tobacco and cigarettes of Wm. S. Kimball & Co. the best in the world!

PERSONALS.

'17. Rev. Dr. Ethan Allen, known as the Historiographer of Maryland, died at Newport, Ky., Nov. 18th, aged 84 years. He was a native of Braintree, Mass., and was one of the oldest Episcopal clergymen in the United States.

'29. The Daily Graphic of November 5th contains portraits of twenty-five of the leading members of the Wisconsin Bar, with brief historical sketches of each, among which is the following: "Moses M. Strong, of Mineral Point, was born at Rutland, Vt., May 20, 1810. In 1825 he entered Middlebury College. Three years after he joined the Senior class of Dartmouth College, from which he graduated in 1829. One year later he entered the law school at Litchfield, Ct. After a thorough course at this institution he was admitted to practice in all parts of Connecticut. In 1833 Mr. Strong received the appointment of Deputy Surveyor General of the State of Vermont, and in 1836 he removed to Wisconsin, where in 1838 he was appointed United States Attorney for the Territory, which office he held for three years. In 1841 he was elected to the legislature, and re-elected in 1842. He was twice presiding officer. He was one of the framers of the Constitution of the State, and in 1849 he was elected to the Assembly and chosen Speaker in 1850. Mr. Strong has always been largely interested in railway enterprises, and aided largely in constructing several leading lines. Mr. Strong is probably the oldest politician in the state. He is an able lawyer and an impressive speaker."

'34. Hon. Charles Paulk, lately a prominent lawyer in Iowa, and who has been a member of

State Senate and House, is now residing on his farm at Waupon, Alamaka County, Iowa.

'36. The address of Rev. J. W. Peet is Orient, Adair County, Iowa.

'47. A. E. Everest has resigned his position as Principal of the public schools at Bell Plain, Ia.

'53. The Daily Graphic of November 5, contains a portrait of Hon. D. G. Hooker and the following brief sketch of his life. "D. G. Hooker was born in Poultney, Vt., September 14, 1830. He graduated at Middlebury College, Vt., in 1853; and was admitted to the Bar in Milwaukee, in 1856, and has practiced here continually since that time. Mr. Hooker was Mayor of Milwaukee in 1872–'73, and City Attorney three times, 1867–'68, '68–'69, '69–'70, and is now counsel for the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company. Mr. Hooker is a gentleman of large reading, and is said to be one of the best posted lawyers in the state."

'60. General E. B. Sherman, one of the additional Masters in Chancery lately appointed by Judges Harlan, Drummond and Blodgett, in the United States courts, has just removed his office to commodious chambers at No. 31, National Life Building, same floor as the United States Courts. He is now considering several cases lately referred to him.—*Daily Inter-Ocean.*

'60. Prof. A. L. Mann has lately been elected City Superintendent of Schools in San Francisco, and is said to be one of the most prominent educators on the Pacific coast.

'62. Park Davis, Esq., has removed from St. Albans to Minneapolis, Minn.

'73. W. D. Brennan has been elected Member of the Assembly of New York.

'65. The address of Rev. J. H. Vorce is Kent, Litchfield County, Conn.

'86. Rev. J. W. Bradshaw of Batavia, Ill., has been called to Rochester, Minn.

'73. Rev. Chas. N. Brainerd has been in town. He has resigned his charge at South Dennis and is now supplying the church at Wallingford.

'76. W. R. Cray of Minneapolis, is in town.

'76. Rev. W. A. Remele of Pomfret has been in town this week.

'76. W. W. Gay has lately been in town on business connected with the College Library.

'77. W. I. Twitchell is principal of the school in Windsor, Conn.

'80. H. M. Parker and P. A. Griswold attended the Delta Upsilon convention at Union College, this year.

'81. J. L. Barton attended the Delta Upsilon convention.

'81. F. S. June and M. A. Brooks attended the Delta Kappa Epsilon convention, held at Dartmouth College, October 23,–24.

'83. C. G. Wilson attended the Delta Kappa Epsilon convention.

EXCHANGES.

We acknowledge the receipt of the following exchanges:

The Tripod, College Index, Brunonian, News Letter, Vassar Miscellany, Reveille, Madisonensis, Ariel, The Dartmouth, Oberlin Review, Athenæum, Student Life, College Echo, Rochester Campus, Nassau Lit., Tuftonia Collegian and Neoterian, College Argus, The Archangel, Bates Student, College Record, Washington Teff., College Olio, Volante, Berkleyan, University Herald, Wabash.

In the Vassar Miscellany, "A Poet's Place" is a well written, interesting article, and the writer is evidently a thorough student of the great poet laureate. "'My Summer in a Saddle" is hardly good enough for the "Vassar Miscellany." We have been pleasantly entertained by reading the annals of the Shakspeare Club.

The College Record opens its literary department, with a sonnet, "September." Poetry of seasons is apt to be flat, but this sonnet, though it does not follow the Italian models, is a fine one. "Bricks Without Straw" is a well written oration. "The Eye" is an article of importance, and it would be well for students to read it and profit by it.

A writer in the Rochester Campus compares Dickens and Thackery in a masterly manner. "Fiction in Public Libraries," is a good paper. The author of the The Water Mill had evidently been reading the original "Water Mill." Alumni and Personal columns are full and well made up. The Campus is one of our best exchanges.

Among our October exchanges, The Nassau Literary Magazine ranks first. "The Genius of Charlotte Bronte" is an unusually fine essay, rather better, we think, than the one which follows

it. "Eighteen Hours in the Bernese Oberland" is an interesting article and abounds in graceful discription. The magazine is well edited and its general make up is perfect.

The Collegian and Neoterian lies upon our table, and the only fault we can find with it is in respect to its name. It makes us tired to speak it very often. The literary columns open with a beautiful poem called "The Purple." F. F. should keep on and give us some more of equal excellence. When we read the title of the article on "Energy," we expected some dry and stale reading, but were happily disappointed, as the article is fresh and bright. The locals are complete and undoubtedly interesting to Lawrence men.

We find in the editorial columns of The Brunonian for October, a sound editorial from which we copy the closing sentences. The editorial is worthy of every one's attention, and if we mistake not can be applied to most of our colleges. "We are all shy of each other. We are slow to express ourselves upon any subjects higher than the mere every day life around us, for fear, lest we provoke ridicule or shoot over the heads of our companions. Many a man has kept his thoughts to himself out of despair of finding a congenial spirit, when he might have one in the friend at his elbow. Certainly, in neglecting such opportunities, when they come, and not seeking to create them, we lose what may be one of the greatest benefits of college life." "Haste Makes Waste," is a pleasing account of a pleasure trip in Maine.

For the enlightenment of the College Olio, we will say that the Undergraduate is not published exclusively for the perusal of the exchange editor of the first named journal. The Olio takes the ground that four columns of personals are too much. Nothing in a college paper is of more interest to the Alumni than the personal notes, and we intend to make this department as large and as complete as possible. If the exchange editor had taken a glance at the first literary in the Undergraduate, he would have found that it was a *live* article, and something that our "great-grand-fathers" had never dreamed of. We fail to see the justice of the criticisms. It is easy to see that the exchange editor of the Olio starts out with the intention of *being funny* and finding all the fault that he can. Now these are not the sole ends which the editor should have in view. He should not in one sweeping statement say that a paper is wholly bad. There was much in the Undergraduate, doubtless, that wasn't as good as maturer minds would have written. But yet we know that some of the articles were good, and the exchange editor would have known this if he had taken the trouble to read the paper. Don't be too sarcastic and too severe, brother editor! You'll come out better in the long run, if you are not continually hankering for a fight.

PLUNDER.

A Freshman says, that as soon as he gets out of college, he is going to write a book entitled, "Four Years in the Saddle."—*Ex.*

Latin room—Freshman translates *acto equo temere*, "A horse acting at random." Prof.,—"*Your* horse certainly acted at random, Mr. ———." Explosion.—*Ex.*

Absent-minded Tutor—"Has-ah the-ah bell blown yet, Mr. Q.?" Nervous Freshman—"No, sir, I think not, sir; but the whistle has rung, sir." (General wooding up.)—*Volante.*

This is no place for tramps to come for old clothes; for a Sophomore said the other day that his shirt was in so many pieces that he had to have it washed by the dozen.—*Colby Echo.*

Gin Sling is the euphonious name of a Chinese Freshman at Yale. Who knows but at some time in the dim future Gin Sling may become one of the ornaments of the American bar.—*Ex.*

"May I ask what this is?" said an unsophisticated Freshman to a Senior who was toying with a corkscrew. "That? That is the Key to Bliss," replied the bacchanalian Senior.—*Bates Student.*

He had an auburn-haired girl, and promised to take her out riding. She met him at the door when he drove up, and he exclaimed, "Hello! Ready?" She misunderstood him, and they don't speak now. Thus slang makes another slap at love's young dream.—*Harper.*

Young man, who has been primed by advertising editor, to proprietor of store: "I—a—saw your advertisement in the *Yale Weekly*, sir." Proprietor; "Ah, sir." (to himself) "Verily it doth pay to advertise." Young man: "Please give me a paper collar." We draw the curtain.—*Ex.*

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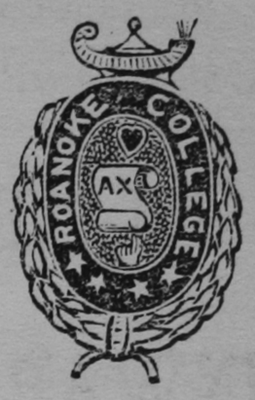

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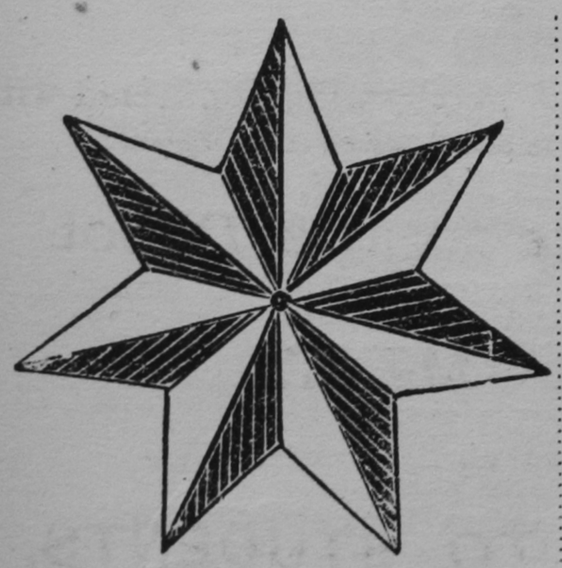

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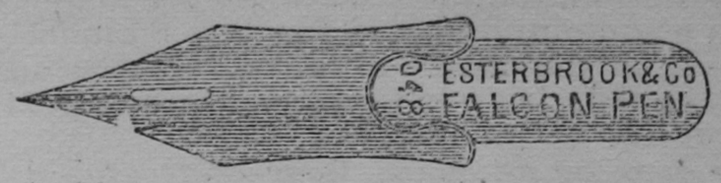

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